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detected in the phloem. It will be observed we have illustrations here of the three tissue systems; of all the principal sorts of tissues, except sclerenchyma. i. e., parenchymatous, fibrous, laticiferous, sieve, and tracheary tissues; with several well marked varieties of the first and second. The only prominent varieties not included are cork, bast, and tracheides, modifications respectively of parenchymatous, fibrous, and tracheary tissues. It would probably be difficult to select any one common example that more admirably illustrates tissues and tissue-elements, and, withal, so simply constructed for histological study.—J. C. ARTHUR, *University of Wisconsin.*

HABENARIA GARBERI, n. sp.—Stem erect, a foot or more high, bearing at the base 1 to 2 globular tubers ½ to 1 inch in diameter, leafy; leaves oblong-lanceolate; spikes 3 to 6 inches long, loosely or densely flowered; bracts lanceolate, acuminate, about as long as the ovary; flowers greenish-yellow; exterior perigonial divisions broadly ovate, the lateral ones concave and reflexed; the two interior ones erect and 2-parted, the anterior division involute-filiform and truncate, the longer posterior one cuneate; lips larger than the perigone, entire, linear from a broad base, obtuse; spur filiform, equalling or exceeding the ovary in length, 6–9 lines.

Collected in 1878, in wet or damp hummocks, around Manatee, S. Florida, by that indefatigable and zealous botanist, Dr. A. P. Garber, for whom it is named. It blooms in the fall or winter. The flowers exhale a pleasant, verbena-like odor. It is No. 315 of Dr. G.'s. Florida collections.—THOS. C. PORTER.

NOTES FROM PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In a recent visit to Narragansett Pier, R. I., I found the species *Solidago lanceolata*, L. and *S. tenuifolia*, Pursh thronged with the lovely moth *Deiopeia bella*. One could easily have collected enough to supply exchanges for years. It was not to be seen about *S. sempervirens* which grew not far off.

I have noticed a restricted limitation of *Aster Novæ Angliæ*, L. It is not found in the immediate vicinity of our city, but about six miles north becomes very abundant on the *road-sides* and continues so in a belt to the west. One as suddenly passes out of its range. I think it grows best in the limestone region about here, where it is truly magnificent.

Mr. J. L. Bennett reports *Ambrosia trifida* L. as having appeared in our city. It is curious that it has not done so before, as at Hartford, ninety miles away, it is very common and might have been expected to follow the railway. But then while *Cichorium Intybus* is a nuisance about Boston, it is very infrequent here; its nearest approach, in quantity, is, perhaps, at Canton.

Brown University has received from the Trustees of the late Col. Olney $10,000, the income to be used for the increase of his herbarium and botanical library. A further sum of $25,000 is left to the college for a professorship of Natural History, "one of the duties of the professor being to lecture on Botany." This sum is not yet acquired.

Col. Olney undoubtedly had in view a chair similar to that occupied by Prof. Gray, at Harvard, but his wording is unfortunate for the good of our science, or indeed of any other.

The time has gone by when a composite chair of natural science is desirable or even feasible. Another unhappy oversight in the testator was his neglect to provide for the payment of a curator. A large herbarium can easily and profitably occupy a man's whole time. As the increase of the library is the function of the Library Committee, so will be the matter of addition to the herbarium.—W. W. BAILEY.

CURTISS' 4TH FASCICLE OF SOUTHERN PLANTS.—As I am unable to answer inquiries in regard to my next distribution, being absent from home this fall, I beg leave to inform my friends through the GAZETTE that Fascicle IV now in preparation and to be issued next winter, will be uniform in all respects with Fascicle III. I think, however, that the specimens will be more satisfactory, as I have a better supply of materials. My collections of 1879 suffered much from the humidity of the country in which I worked. The wonder is that they were not wholly ruined. This year I have collected mainly on the southern and western coasts of Florida, and have had excellent success. The observations I have made this year will add largely to our previous knowledge of Floridian Botany, extending and defining the range of most plants ascribed to "South Florida," including nearly all of those recently reported by Dr. Chapman through the GAZETTE to which I am now able to add two or three dozen more species, including three Palms and two epidendric Orchids.—A. H. C.

NOTES FROM RACINE, WIS.—Concerning Mr. Cochran's note on *Physalis grandiflora*, Hook. Dr. Lewis Sherman, of Milwaukee. Wis., informs me that he collected the plant in 1874, at Stevens' Point, Wis., which is near the centre of the State, and in about the same latitude as Mr. Cochran's station. I was interested in the articles of Mr. L. H. Bailey, Jr., but missed some plants common on the lake-shore here *Aster angustus*, Torr. and Gray, has been very abundant on and near the beach, but is scarce this season, whether, owing to the mild winter. the wet summer or some other cause, I am unable to say. *Ranunculus Cymbalaria*, L., is a common plant on the beach. *Salix Barclayi*, Anders, *S. amygdaloides*, Anders, *S. longifolia*, Muhl., *S. lucida*, Muhl. and *S. purpurea*, L., are more or less abundant on the beach and sides of the bluffs. The common grass of the the beaches here is *Sporobolus cryptandrus*, Gray. On the wet, clayey sides of a gully in the lake bank, *Trigiochin palustre*, L., and *Lobelia Kalmii*, L., are abundant. Fortunately for the root-digger, *Asclepias tuberosa*, L., grows in the sand, but is not very abundant.

The Asclepiads seem to have a tendency toward whorled leaves. Besides the species in which such an arrangement is common, I have collected *A. incarnata*, L., with a whorl of four leaves, and *A. Cornuti*, Decaisne, with leaves in both threes and fours and other specimens with very short internodes.